

THE LOUISVILLE DAILY JOURNAL.

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LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1866.

NUMBER 306

LATEST FASHIONS

Demand

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC

Or Double Spring

SKIRTS!

THEY WILL NOT BEND OR BREAK like the stiff, unyielding, iron-bound skirts of the past. They are now perfect and beautiful. The new and ordinary skirts are THE OWN BEAUTY OF UNDECORATED SKIRTS.

THE DUPLEX is comfortable, durable, and convenient. It is made of the best material, and has the "DUPLEX ELLIPTIC" which has made the "DUPLEX ELLIPTIC" the

STANDARD SKIRT

OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.

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WEATS, BRADLEY, & CAREY,

Sole Owners of the Patent and exclusive Man-

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No. 97 CHAMBERLAIN and 79 and 81 READE

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This skirt is really the one thing desired, being

designed without the slightest damage to the

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The Duplex Elliptic is accepted as the latest

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are not damaged or broken in this hole.

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CELEBRATED,

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,

FOR ALL USES.

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works in the United States, devoted exclusively to the manufacture of portable saw mills, which, for simplicity, compactness, power, and economy, are unsurpassed, and are superior to any ever offered to the public.

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and cylinder area which we give to the rated horse power, and is the most powerful and compact in use, and they are adapted to every purpose.

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PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE
Green street, between Third and Fourth.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1866.

We publish in the Journal of today the conclusion of Judge Nicholas's address, which will appear entire in the next Weekly Journal. The address challenges the consideration of the public. We hope that no citizen will omit carefully to read and ponder it. The main feature of the address is the recommendation of a convention for proposing amendments to the Federal Constitution. This recommendation, as we have intimated before, we cordially approve. We believe that it points out the true method of breaking up the deadlock to which the country has been brought, and of ending our national troubles. And we confess the more we consider the recommendation the more appropriate it seems to us.

The telegraph announces that the New York World "counsels the Southern States to offer some kind of an amendment of their own." According to the telegraph, the World says: "We believe that the true way to get out of the present difficulty is by the spontaneous action of the South itself. When the Southern States have all rejected the amendment, as they certainly will, and have thereby demonstrated that they are masters of the situation, so far as that measure is concerned, we trust that they will, by some method of joint action, make counter-proposition." If the World here means a counter-proposition in the form of an amendment which Congress shall propose as a condition of representation, the suggestion is inadmissible, not merely because the sectional pride of Congress would take fire at the thought of proposing an amendment dictated by the South, but because the South is undeniably entitled to representation under the Constitution as it is, whence to ask the South itself to present an amendment as the condition of representation is to ask it to fashion the badge of its own shame. The suggestion is unjust as well as impracticable. We take it for granted that the World means no such counter-proposition as this. The South, consistently with its honor, can ratify any amendment which is proposed as a condition of representation, and to ask the South itself to present an amendment which shall be proposed as such a condition would be simply a refinement of the inherent and original injustice of the measure. Until the South is represented in Congress, the South without disonor cannot ratify any amendment proposed by Congress. And Congress is resolved that the South shall not be represented until it ratifies such amendments as Congress may see fit to propose. Such is now the situation.

In view of this situation, what counter-proposition can the South honorably make? For our own part, we hold out, and that is a proposition in favor of a convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution. The South, if it chose, could honorably ratify the amendments proposed by such a convention, because the South as well as the North would be represented therein, while the power of ultimately rejecting the amendments would furnish ample security against any possible effect of the preponderance of the North in the body. But there is a strong probability that such a body would propose amendments which the South might safely ratify. The question of honor being settled, the only question would be one of expediency, which the South would certainly weigh and decide in favor of cospicuousness. As for the North, there can be no reasonable objection to such a convention, inasmuch as that section would have in its own hands the control of the body. We, therefore, conclude that the proposition of a constitutional convention is a counter-proposition which the South might honorably make, and the North might wisely adopt. And we are inclined to believe that, if the Legislatures of the ten excluded States, together with the Legislatures of Kentucky, Maryland, and Delaware, should apply to Congress to call such a convention under the fifth article of the Constitution, the radical party of the North would not stand out against the application, or would do so at the peril of a mortal defeat in the next Presidential election. The application at any rate could do no harm, and it might lead to the pacification of the country. It is worth the trial.

We accordingly unite heartily with Judge Nicholas in calling upon the Legislature of Kentucky to initiate this movement and to speak for it at the favorable consideration of the other Legislatures of the South. The initiative properly belongs to Kentucky by virtue not only of her political and geographical situation but of her past initiative. Kentucky, it will be remembered, led off in favor of a constitutional convention in 1861, and, but for the passions kindled by the reduction of Sumter, she might have witnessed the success of the movement, and the country have been saved the calamities of the war. The movement failed, however, and the result is before the world. The movement was then the only one which promised to avert the calamities of war. It is now the only one which promises to put an end to those calamities, and restore the blessings of peace. Let Kentucky again lead in the movement, and she may not fail. She may succeed; and, when the peace and safety and glory of our country are at stake, the possibility of success is incentive enough.

English newspapers do not consider American news worth paying the cable price for. They wait for the steamer, as before. We presume there isn't a newspaper in this country a newspaper that doesn't know that European news isn't worth paying the cable price for. If our newspapers had the independence to express their real convictions and act upon them, the cable news in their columns would be discontinued at once, and without a dissenting voice.

One of the radical organs says that we advocate all the measures of the Administration. Do we advocate the retention of Jeff Davis in prison? Do we advocate the withholding of an Executive proclamation of general amnesty?

The Indianapolis Herald, a conservative paper, suggests that the conservatives set apart a day to pray for the Chicago Times. It isn't necessary that they set apart a day to curse it. That they do every day.

When the Southern States said that they were not in the Union, the radical leaders swore that they were. When the Southern States say that they are in the Union, the radical leaders swear that they are not.

Unless the Associated Press improves its dispatches, we shall have to abbreviate its title and call it the Ass Press.

THE GREATEST WONDER YET!

THE WILCOX & GIBBS SAVING MACHINE. The most popular in all the sections. Perfectly noiseless. No revolving of the wheel, or any other motion, to be heard. The wheel cannot be set wrong, and it is almost impossible to break. A simple device, thereby avoiding the trouble that new beginners have of learning to use the machine. A perfect and safe condition of things like this. According to the management of our affairs, one way or the other, wisely or foolishly, the people will legislate, decide, who shall be in power. It is a right to assume that the people will consider this close division of popular opinion on questions big with the fate of a government, and ought to be warning to politicians that they study statesmanship rather than partisanship.—*N. Y. Times*.

This is a correct view, and we have, in two or three late articles, presented it to our readers and endeavored to impress it upon their minds. The chief State that voted in the late elections certainly exhibited remarkably small disparity in the comparative strength of the two opposing parties. Very trifling events might have secured opposite results hereafter. But there will not be a suspense of great events. No events mighty enough to convulse the broad, deep sea of the national mind, and to rock it to and fro as by the power of a moral earthquake, are receding toward us upon the all-sweeping wings of destiny. They will soon be upon us, and none can tell what changes and upheavals and deep whirlings they may work.

To infer, under existing circumstances, the result of the next elections from that of those that have just taken place would be exceedingly absurd. It would be silly, even in ordinary times, but in times like these it would be preposterous to the last degree. A breath of wind, as our New York contemporary remarks, might change the political positions of the great States, but, instead of a breath of wind, we are to have tremendous storms, Northern, Southern, Eastern, and Western storms, all roaring around us, and perhaps revolutionizing the whole political aspect of the country.

The voice of the great States, so close has it been, so small the majority in proportion to the whole population, scarcely affords even circumstantial evidence as to what is likely to be hereafter. It seems to be like those vast swinging rocks, which, notwithstanding their vast weight, are so evenly balanced upon their centers that even the hand of a boy might move them.

The politician who boasts that he is "unparalleled" is generally unstable. The suggestion is unjust as well as impracticable. We take it for granted that the World means no such counter-proposition as this. The South, consistently with its honor, can ratify any amendment which is proposed as a condition of representation, and to ask the South itself to present an amendment which shall be proposed as such a condition would be simply a refinement of the inherent and original injustice of the measure. Until the South is represented in Congress, the South without disonor cannot ratify any amendment proposed by Congress. And Congress is resolved that the South shall not be represented until it ratifies such amendments as Congress may see fit to propose. Such is now the situation.

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1866, will be acted the Drama of SATYRIN

PARKS, or the MYSTERIES OF STRANGER—Miss

McLellan, Mrs. M. C. H. McElroy, Mr. J. W. Abbott, etc. To conclude with

the rehearsal—"OUR MUTUAL FRIEND."

Matine every Saturday afternoon.

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cians, and significant to politicians. A

breath of wind would change the political

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ing over the land, and that the winds of

change are blowing over the land.

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have been marked by a certain

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